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Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Why should not the good Men of the Country Vote for Buchanan?

This is a question which has been often asked since the Cincinnati Convention adjourned. It is a question of vast importance to the country, and we will devote a little space to its consideration.

In a Government organized as that under which we live, it is the imperative duty to every man authorized to use the elective franchise, to weigh well the issues involved in a political contest, and to cast his vote where it will be most likely to promote the greatest good of the whole country. Candidates for office are the representatives of principles; and, while all may alike be actuated by good motives, and governed by patriotic intentions, yet all alike are liable to err; and reason, therefore, would dictate that the safest man to fill an executive office is the man possessing the greatest experience, and who holds the most tried and best proved opinions on questions of national moment.

Judging, then, the candidates prominent before the American people for the office of President by this standard, what conclusions are naturally presented? These candidates are FILLMORE, FREMONT and BUCHANAN. Of the first we have not much to say, because we do not think he has any prospect of an election. The second is the one who is more directly arrayed against the candidate of the Democracy in the Northern States. We shall try to speak of him fairly—without prejudice—without bitterness; and we ask the thinking men of the country—the men who consider the preservation of the Union paramount to all other questions—what claim has he to your support? His past history is politically, a blank. He has performed no great services. He has participated in no great contests of statesmanship. He has no experience in civil government. He knows no more about the political history or governmental economy of the United States, than thousands of village politicians who have never aspired higher than to a county office. This is true. It cannot and will not be denied by those who are honest and candid in their political views. Is such a man fit for President of the United States? Is such a man capable, admitting that his intentions are the best in the world, to administer the Government of the only Republic on the face of the world, in times of trial and danger?—Common sense answers, emphatically, NO.

But it is argued by his friends that he can surround himself with able and experienced statesmen, and that those men will govern the country wisely and well. Where are these men to be found? He is the candidate of a Northern faction, and he is surrounded by Northern factionists. Will his most sanguine supporters argue that such men as SEWARD, of New York; STEVENS, of Pennsylvania; GIDDINGS, of Ohio; BANKS, of Massachusetts—men who would exult over the dissolution of the Union—would be safe counsellors for a young and inexperienced President? And such men would be his councellors. They are now his friends. They are the men who nominated him, and if he should be elected, (a calamity which may Heaven prevent!) they would control him even to the dissolution of our Government.

Turn now to the candidate of the Democracy. Does patriotism find anything in his past career of eminent public service, a career extending through two score of years, at which to pale? Do those who cling to the Union, as the mariner clings to the last plank when storms gather around him, anticipate that he who learned to love that sound compact in the midst of such men as JACKSON, and CLAY, and WEBSTER, would do aught to weaken it or destroy it? No; his whole energy—his great experience—his very life, if need be, would be given for its perpetuation.

JAMES BUCHANAN stands, too, upon the same platform which supported JEFFERSON, JACKSON and POLK. He is surrounded by statesmen who have grown grey in the National Councils, and whose patriotism is beyond suspicion. There never was a candidate presented by any party, for the Presidential office, whose history furnished a fairer face—whose position gave greater promise for the safety of the nation—whose friends were actuated by purer motives—than does the candidate of the National Democracy.—For all these reasons, and they are as true as they are cogent, the good men of the country should vote for JAMES BUCHANAN.

Why he Supports Mr. Buchanan.

The editor of the *Lancaster American Press*, (a paper which until recently strongly advocated the doctrines of the American party,) gives the following reasons way he will support Mr. BUCHANAN.

"Because he is our neighbor and friend, and because he has done more for the poor of this city than all of his traducers put together.

"Because he is a statesman of the first order of intellect, and is vastly the superior in every respect of all his competitors.

"Because he is an honest man, and will administer the government honestly and faithfully.

"Because he will be the President, not of a saction, or a section of the Union, but of the whole American people—and will know no North, no South, no East, no West, but treat all alike, fairly and impartially, in the true spirit of the Constitution.

"Because we know him, and can truly say that he is one of the purest, as he is among the ablest, statesmen now living.

"For these and other reasons, which we might give had we the room, we prefer JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and shall do what we can to promote his election."

☞ Raleigh says, if thou marry for beauty, thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which perchance will neither last nor please you one year.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 30, 1856. NO. 6.

From the Dayton Daily Eagle.

The Abolition Disunion Ticket.

Such is the caption under which we publish the ticket nominated at Philadelphia—Fremont and Dayton. We did it deliberately; and in spite of the writhings of our adversaries, we mean that it shall so stand till the close of the campaign. *It is a true and just designation of the ticket*, and we proceed now to prove it from the record.

First, the platform upon which it stands is Abolition and Disunion.

It denies the great principle of popular sovereignty, lying as it does at the foundation of our institutions—their first principle—the very breath they draw.

It demands the intervention of Congress in the domestic institutions and concerns of the people of the Territories.

It insists that Congress has and shall exercise "sovereign power" over these Territories in all cases whatsoever, just as the British crown and Parliament set up a like claim over the Colonies in 1765 and 1776.

It asserts the right and duty of Congress, by virtue of this sovereign power, to intermeddle with the marriage relations in the Territories. Great Britain never went half so far.

It declares that no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union.

It maintains the right of any faction in a State or Territory to set up, by voluntary movement at any time, a Constitution and machinery of Government, in opposition to and subversion of the Constitution and laws already in force, and the officers already in power—a claim utterly at war with every principle of law and order, and pregnant with anarchy and bloodshed.

It violates the Constitution of the United States and the legal and moral obligations of every citizen, by giving "aid and comfort" to the treason and outrage and their perpetrators in Kansas.

Such is its platform; full of Abolitionism and inevitably leading to a dissolution of the Union and civil war.

Who were the men who made, and who are they who now support, this ticket?

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS

was at the Convention, a leading spirit in all its acts, reeking as he is with the stench of twenty years of Abolitionism. Hear him:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South: when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."

JOHN P. HALE,

was there, the Abolition candidate for President against Scott and Pierce in 1852. What is his record? On the 7th of February, 1850, he presented, insisted upon, and along with Chase and Seward alone, voted to receive, refer and consider a petition demanding of Congress "an immediate dissolution of the Union," because a Union with slaveholders is violative of divine law and human rights. Cass, Corwin, Benton, Clay and Webster, with forty-six other Senators, voted against it. On the 23d of March, 1848, he presented a batch of eight petitions at once, demanding the same thing.

SALMON P. CHASE,

was there by letter; and originally as a candidate, afterwards a zealous supporter of Fremont for nomination. For his record let the columns of the Dayton Journal last fall answer. He is an original old line Abolitionist, in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality; opposed to the constitutional provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves; in favor of excluding all slaveholders from office; believes that slavery in the States would not continue after a year the accession of the anti-slavery party to power, and thinks that it ought to be abolished by the constitutional *power of Congress* and the State Legislatures."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

was there, first as a candidate, and afterwards as one of Fremont's warmest supporters. Indeed it is well known that to Chase, Seward and Greeley, Fremont is mainly indebted for his nomination—they defeated McLean. "When Henry Wilson mentioned the name of Seward," says the correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette, "the whole convention rose to its feet, gave the New York Senator three times three, and would not have been warmer in their applause if he had just been nominated for President by acclamation." And now hear him on sectional parties:

"Slavery is not and never can be perpetual. It will be overthrown either peacefully and lawfully under this constitution, or it will work the subversion of the constitution, together with its own overthrow. The House of Representatives is already yours, as it always must be when you choose to have it.—The Senate of the United States, is equally within your power if you only will persistently for two years have it. Notwithstanding all the wrong that has been done, not another slave State can now come into the Union. Make only one year's constant, decisive effort and you can determine what States shall be admitted.

"It is written in the constitution of the United States that five slaves shall count equal to three freemen, as a basis of representation; and it is written, also, in violation of the divine law, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave. You blush not at these things, because they are as familiar as household words. * * There is a higher law than the constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain. * * It (slavery) can be and must be *abolished, and you and I must do it.* * * Correct your own error, that slavery has any constitutional guarantees which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished. * * You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon slavery."

BENJAMIN F. WADE,

is a supporter of Fremont and a leader of the party. Hear him:

"He thought there was but one issue before the people, and that was the question of American slavery. He said the Whig party is not only dead, but stinks. It shows signs occasionally of convulsive spasms, as is sometimes exhibited in the dead snake's tail after the head and body have been buried.

"There is really no union now between the North and the South, and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two sections of the republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery."

NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

the "Union Slider," Speaker of the Abolition House of Representatives, is a leader of the Fremont party, and was withdrawn from the candidacy of the Know Nothing seceder's convention to make way for Fremont. Hear him:

"Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, though I am willing in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide, I have no fear for its perpetuation. But let me say if the chief object of the people of this country be to maintain and propagate chattel property in man, in other words, human slavery, this Union cannot and ought not to stand."

HORACE MANN,

is a supporter of Fremont. Hear him:

"In conclusion I have only to add that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, that, under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion—better a civil or a servile war—better anything that God in his providence shall send—than an extension of the bonds of slavery."

HENRY WILSON,

is a leader of the Fremont party, and was present and spoke at the Philadelphia convention, where he was recived with unbounded applause. Hear him:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. * *

"I tell you here to night that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American republic."

CHARLES SUMNER,

the "illustrious sorehead" of Massachusetts, is a leader and a martyr of the Fremont party. His blood is to be the seed of the party. Hear him:

"The good citizen as he reads the requirements of this act—the fugitive slave—is filled with horror. * * Here the path of duty is clear. I AM BOUND TO DISOBEY THIS ACT. * * * * * * * * * * *

"Sir, I will not dishonor this home of the Pilgrims and of the Revolution by admitting—nay, I cannot believe—that this bill will be executed here."

RUFUS P. SPAULDING,

was a member and leader of the convention. Hear him:

"In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution, of the Union, I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes."

"HON. ERASTUS HOPKINS,"

of Massachusetts was a member of the convention. Hear him:

"If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective.—[Tremendous applause."]

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB,

was a leader in the convention. Hear him in a speech on the floor:

"On the action of this convention depends the fate of the country; if the 'Republicans,' fall at the ballot-box, we will be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and sword." [Cheers.]

Just in the same spirit and no more boldly speaks William Lloyd Garrison. Hear him:

"This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. * * I am for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own, and when the hour shall come the hour will have arrived that shall witness the overthrow of slavery."

Hear also H. M. Addison of the American Advertiser, in the same strain:

"I detest slavery, and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it send all the party organizations in the Union, and *the Union itself, to the Devil.* If it can only exist by holding millions of human beings in the most abject and cruel system of slavery that ever cursed the earth, it is *a great pity it was ever formed, and the sooner it is dissolved the better.*

ANSON BURLINGAME,

of Massachusetts. member of Congress, is also a leader of the Fremont party. Hear him:

"The times demand and we must have an anti-slavery constitution and an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God."

We might multiply these extracts without number, and we resume and add a few more pearls to this Abolition necklace. Suffice it for the present to say that, throughout the whole Convention which nominated Fremont, (in which, by the way, nearly one-half of the States of this Union were not represented,) the only watchword was, "rally the North; rally the whole North." With such a platform and such leaders and exponents, uttering such atrocious sentiments, have we not justly and rightly styled the Fremont ticket "the Abolition Disunion ticket?" Will not sober-minded men who love their county, the Union and the Constitution, pause and reflect whither we are drifting, and what it is to support such a ticket?

Know-Nothing Manifesto against Col. Fremont.

From the New York Express, (K. N. paper.)

COL. FREMONT'S MARRIAGE—HE MUST HAVE BEEN A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

There is a point now made one of great importance in the Presidential election—by the denial on the part of Col. Fremont's friends, and by authority, as we understand it, from him—that he is, or ever has been, a Roman Catholic. The point is one of this importance, in a political view, first, because many Americans who support him in New England, especially support him upon the ground that he is anti-Roman Catholic—and second, because, if he ever has been a Roman Catholic, he denies the fact, and has ostensibly changed his religion. The Rev. Mr. Beecher says, in his *Independence*, apparently by authority:

"Until he was fourteen, Col. Fremont was educated in the hope and expectation that he would become an Episcopal minister. At sixteen, he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, and has, ever since, when within reach of the church, been an attendant and communicant. And since his temporary sojourn in New York, he has been an attendant at Dr. Anthon's church until recently; and now he worships at Grace church. Mrs. Freemont was reared strictly in the Presbyterian Church, and united with the Episcopal Church upon her marriage with Col. Fremont. Their children have been baptized in the Episcopal church," &c., &c.

These are strong statements—there is prodigious wrong somewhere, and we propose to find out where.

There are two periods in a man's life when his religion, or the feeling for the religion he was educated in, first discloses itself—the first, when he marries for life; the second, when on his deathbed. It is admitted—and nowhere denied—that when Lieutenant Fremont married Miss Benton, Father Van Horseigh, of Washington, a Roman Catholic priest, of character and high standing in his church there, married them. Nobody compelled Mr. Fremont thus to go to a Roman Catholic priest. He went there of his own free will and choice. True, it is said, that in consequence of the social influence of Senator Benton, in Washington, no other than a Roman Catholic priest could marry the runaway pair; but it is not proven, and it is not true, or if true, it does not vitiate the fact that a Roman Catholic priest cannot under the ordinances and councils of his church, unite parties in "the holy sacrament of matrimony," unless one of them, at least, professes to be of that church.

To understand the laws and the councils, and the customs of the Catholic church, we must take our readers a little way into the theology of that church.

Marriage is with the Roman Catholic a sacrament. The Protestants have but two Sacraments; the Roman Catholics have seven, and among them is matrimony. Hence, a Roman Catholic priest would no more administer the sacrament of matrimony to a party not of his church, than he would the Lord's Supper, or confirmation, or baptism, for matrimony is, in the Romish church, just as much a sacrament as the Lord's Supper. The highest written authority of the Romish church is the famous Council of Trent, and there it is decreed:—

DECREE.

3d. Whosoever shall say that the sacraments of the new law were not all instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord or that they are more or less in number than seven; that is to say, baptism, confirmation, the Lord's Supper, penance, extreme unction, orders and matrimony; or that any one of these seven is not truly and properly a sacrament, let him be accursed.

Marriage among most Protestants—not all, however, is but a civil contract, but in the Romish Church, it is an obligation, to be taken only before priests—it is a sacrament.—The Romish Church is rigid, and stricter in its rule of marriage than any other religious denomination. Marriage in that church is an indissoluble tie, and never to be loosed even by the civil law of divorce. The marriage of heretics by a priest is a crime, except under some special Papal dispensation—just as much of a crime as it would be to administer the Lord's Supper to heretics.—When Colonel Fremont, therefore, voluntarily went before Father Van Horseigh, and asked him, as a Priest of Rome, to marry him to a Protestant woman, he must have been, or pretended to be, a Roman Catholic, and he must have promised to bring up the offspring, if any, in the Romish Church. That promise Col. Fremont fulfilled in an adopted daughter, now a grown woman, for he educated her in the convent on the heights of Georgetown, D. C., and he cannot deny, or authorize any one to deny the fact. The sacramental obligations of the marriage have been fulfilled till a late period; and if they are not fulfilled now, it is because of late, a change has taken place in Col. Fremont's profession of religion—it may be for the purpose of obtaining the Protestant vote for President.

The Roman Catholic celebration of the matrimony sacrament (*Ritus celebrandi matrimonii Sacramentum*) is one of the august ceremonies of that church. The priest puts on his cassock and white stole, and he brings out his missal, and holy water to sprinkle the marrying parties, and he then unites the parties according to the rites of the Holy Mother Church, and the priest sprinkles the marriage ring with holy water, in the sign of the cross.

THE PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE.

From the Roman Catholic Catechism of the Christian Religion, chap. 9, sec. 5, page 378—Donaho's edition:

Question. How should we prepare ourselves for marriage?

Answer. By prayer, good works, and the reception of the sacrament.

Other authorities say by "confession," and through the confessional.

WHO CAN TAKE THE SACRAMENT.

From the Chatechism of the Christian Religion. Patrick Donaho. Boston edition, 1852. Page 375:

Question. Who are the persons with whom the Church forbids us to contract marriage?

Answer. Besides unbaptised infidels whose marriage with Catholics is null, the church forbids marriage with heretics and excommunicated persons, so long as the excommunication is in force. The church gives her sacraments only to those within her bosom.

CHILDREN MUST BE PLEDGED TO ROMANISM.

From the Golden Manual—being a Guide to Catholic Devotion. D. & J. Sadlier, N. Y., with the approbation of the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes. Page 582:—

A Catholic, in marrying a person of another religion, cannot be allowed to enter into any agreement that any of the children shall be brought up to any but the Catholic faith.

THE RITUAL FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY.

From the Golden Manual, published in London, with the approval of "†Nicholas, Archbishop of Westminister:" and in New York (Sadlier & Co.,) with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop, N. Y.:—

The priest, vested in a surplice and white stole, accompanied by at least one clerk, to carry the book and a vessel of holy water, and by two or three witnesses, asks the man and the woman, separately, as follows, in the vulgar tongue, concerning their consent.

And first he asks the bridegroom, who must stand at the right hand of the woman:—

N., wilt thou take N., here present, for thy lawful wife, according to the rite of our holy Mother Church?

Response—I will.

Then the priest asks the bride:—

N., wilt thou take N., here present, for thy lawful husband, according to the rite of our holy Mother Church?

Response—I will.

Then the woman is given away by her father or friend: and if she has never been married before, she has her hand uncovered; but if she is a widow, she has it covered. The man receives her to keep in God's faith and his own; and holding her by the right hand in his own right hand, plights her his troth, saying after the priest as follows:—

I, N, take thee, N. to my wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death do us part, if holy church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth.

Then they loose their hands; and joining them again, the woman says, after the priest:—

I, N, take thee, N, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, &c., if holy church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth.

Their troth being thus pledged to each other on both sides, and their right hands joined, the priest says:—

Ego conjugo vos in matrimonium, in nomine Patris, † et of the Father, † and of Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

I join you together in marriage, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then he sprinkles them with holy water.

This done, the bridegroom places upon the book gold and silver, (which are presently to be delivered into the hands of the bride,) and also a ring which the priest blesses.

[The nuptial benediction, which here follows, is omitted in mixed marriage. Vide "Rituale Romani."]

Then the priest sprinkles the ring with holy water, in the form of a cross: and the bridegroom having received the ring from the hand of the priest, gives gold and silver to the bride, and says:—

"With this ring I thee wed," &c.

Then the bridegroom places the ring on the thumb of the left hand of the bride, saying:—"In the name of the Father:" then on the secon finger, saying, "and of the Son;" then on the third finger, saying, "and of the Holy Ghost:" lastly, on the fourth finger, saying, "Amen," and there he leaves the ring.

[The service is continued in regular marriages with benediction, prayers and sometimes the singing of mass.]

From these documents and facts, thus authenticated, the following conclusions follow:—

1st. That the Council of Trent makes matrimony a sacrament in the Romish Church.

2d. That a Romish priest cannot administer a sacrament but to a Roman Catholic.

3d. That Col. Fremont, therefore, at the time of his marriage, must, at least, have professed to be a Roman Catholic: and was, therefore, sprinkled with holy water, and accepted other forms and rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as such a Catholic.

4th. That then he must have taken all the obligations of that sacrament, with the pledge to educate his offspring in Romanism.

5th. That in educating an adopted daughter in the convent at Georgetown he carried out the obligations of the sacrament.

But, says the "Independent:"

"It is said that a daughter has been sent to a Catholic institution for education. So far from it, she has never been sent away from home at all, but has been educated by her own mother."

This is a quibble. The statemant was that his adopted daughter was educated at the convent at the heights of Georgetown, and we dare a denial from Col. Fremont.

If Col. Fremont, in view of the Presidency, has recently changed his religion, and only with a view to that office, so much the worse, but the fact is undeniable, overwhelming and crushing, that to be married by the Roman priest, Father Van Horseigh, Mr. Fremont must have professed the Roman Catholic religion, and hence accepted all the rules and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church! He may have broken the sacrament of his marriage within a few weeks past; and he may have become a convert to Protestantism in good faith, in order to win the American vote, but there is record of Romanism, in the most solemn act of his life, and it cannot be got over or got under: it cannot be tied down or covered up, and we, as journalists, but do our duty in publishing truths, no matter how much abuse may follow.

☞ If three feet make a yard, how many will it take to make a flower garden?

From the Washington Sentinel

Will Posterity Believe It?

When we look at the position of this great confederacy—at its capacity for the attainment of internal good, and of external glory—at its constitution, the result of conflicting interests, controlled by the sway of a noble wisdom—when we see it spreading its power from ocean to ocean, and rising to the majesty of guiding the policy of the American continent, and reaching forth by the resistless power of its wondrous destiny to a controlling influence in the commerce and policy of the world—when we know that American interests demand the energy and wisdom of an enlarged statesmanship—and then turning from this broad view of our true policy and our responsibilities to our action, what is it that presses upon our astonished vision?

With interests of such stupendous magnitude, what has the government accomplished in seven months? It has elected an *agitator* of internal strife to preside over its *deliberations*; (?) is keeping the entire country in commotion by instigating lawlessness against the constitution, and has consummated a censure upon one of its members for an assault and battery!! Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion!

When in the light of coming events, so full of moment, our history shall be written, will posterity believe that our government has turned aside from its highest duty to waste its energy upon the schemes of faction and the plots of traitors? Oh! shame, where is thy blush?

And, as if to turn the drama of American destiny into a low farce, a great party announces itself as leader in its development, by proposing as its highest aim a division of the country into *ruling States* and *serf States*, thus dividing instead of concentrating its power to achieve the noblest purposes of its existence: and to give a greater dignity and a more imposing grandeur to the whole scheme, the most important part in the farce is assigned to an unknown actor, whose past appearance treads close upon the heels of his first, and whose chief qualifications are his entire unfitness and his open treachery against the interest and honor of the State which gave him birth.

Quem Deus vult perdere, &c!

Do we need experience in the office of President? We offer to the people a man of the *largest experience* in the country. Will they set him aside for one who has had the *most limited!*

While Mr. Buchanan has had *forty years*, Fremont has had *forty days* experience in political life!

Do we need intellectual ability? We present in the person of our candidate that native sense, to which cultivation and profound study have added stores of knowledge, and the most reliable wisdom and sagacity. As a statesman of ability, he has no superior, perhaps no equal, in the country.

In what way has Fremont manifested this great *desideratum?* Where are the evidences or the fruits of his ability? Would any man in the country have picked him out as *one in ten thousand*, who would be *barely* fit to fill the Presidential chair?

In experience, in ability, in integrity, in tried statesmanship, Mr. Buchanan cannot, without disparagement, be compared with Col. Fremont. *Comparison*, in such a case, becomes a painful *contrast*.

Why, then, should a *patriotic* party seek the election of Fremont over Buchanan? Is it not palpable that the clique of tricksters, who seek power by their country's distraction; who arouse human passions, that upon their swelling waves they may gain advancement: who *sectionalize* NATIONALITY, in order to *nationalize sectionalism*; that these men only use this puppet of their contrivance, to attain their infamous ends, either of the degradation of fifteen Commonwealths of the Union, or of the destruction of the Union itself?

People of the North! you occupy the battle ground of this fierce conflict. Scourge with patriotic energy these enemies of public peace—these traitors to the constitution and to the Union. Turn your eyes to noble purposes; and give other direction to the policy of your country. *The destiny of America cannot be to fritter away its energy upon a squabble about negroes!* Of the latter, there are but three million slaves, and they, happy and contented. Of the white race, there are twenty-five million—who are far from being happy and contented, and are kept in continual "hot water," by this system of minding other people's business for them.

Let us be done with the theme of slavery! The South will manage it aright—knowing more about it than the North can do, they may be trusted with its regulation, we judge.

But the "Slave Power!" In the Union it is a minority. It is said, however, that it has an insidious way of making *dough faces* out of Northern men—and therein consists its power.

It does so happen, we rejoice to say, that hitherto and now, *the appeal of that minority to the sworn compact of the constitution, has been heard and heeded by gallant and faithful men at the North.*

The South only gets what the contract entitles it to—no more—should it get less?—Fremont and his party say so. *You will say otherwise. For the bargain must be kept.* The bond must be held sacred—or the partnership is, and must be, at an end. It is idle to disguise it. The South are of that Anglo-Saxon race which will not submit to wrong, and will resist a violation of faith.

Those who would trample upon Southern rights are not to be trusted by you. The man who breaks faith, and in doing so, may perjure his Senatorial soul, has lost the capacity ever to be trusted again. The power which would wield the North to destroy the South is therefore as worthy of Northern distrust as of Southern contempt and aversion.

We warn you of the traitors who commend themselves to you by vouchers of their own profligate treason! Cast them from your confidence. They would strike the bosom which warms them!

Now, is it not too preposterous for human credence hereafter, that such a Union should be diverted from its great objects to a senseless wrangle about the African race? that such a Union should be *perverted* to a violation of a solemn compact between States of a kindred origin, to result in its destruction?

Will posterity believe the sadly true—but almost incredible—story?

Make it untrue—make it incredible!—let the true story be, that you crushed the vipers of abolition and faction—that you restored peace—put down agitation—and the two sections, once more in harmony, united with a common energy to realize that brilliant destiny which will fill history with our glory, and posterity with wonder and admiration!

☞ A wag entered a turner's shop ade asked him—

"Can you turn out a joke?"

The turner did so by turning the joker out of the shop.

☞ Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle,
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.	

Democratic State Convention.

The Hon. TIMOTHY IVES having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted by that Committee, calling upon the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, to assemble

At CHAMBERSBURG, *on Wednesday, the 6th day of August next*

at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge IVES. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

G. G. WESTCOTT, ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, } Secretaries.

Democratic County Committee.

Sam'l T. Brown, Chairman,	Robert Massey, Barree,
A. J. Fee, Henderson twp.	Geo. W. Patterson, Jackson,
Wm. S. Lincoln, Walker,	John Campbell, Brady,
Ludwig Hoover, Penn,	Jacob H. Miller, Union,
H. Zimmerman, Hopewell,	Samuel H. Bell, Shirley,
Peter Piper, Porter,	Dr. J. G. Lightner, Shirl'g,
Dr. J. M. Gemmill, Alex'ia,	Samuel Bolinger, Cromwell,
Jas. B. Carothers, Morris,	John Carl, Sr., Dublin,
Wm. Riley, Franklin.,	William G. Harper, Tell,
Wm. Copely, Birmingham,	Jacob Covert, Springfield,
Jas. Chamberlain, Wars'mk,	Jacob Smyers, Clay,
John R. Hunter, Petersburg,	David Hamilton, Tod,
Henry Roberts, West,	James Henderson, Cassville,

Democratic Delegate Elections.

The Democrats of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, in their respective districts, (except Murray's Run district, which will meet at Donation School House,) on Saturday the 9th day of August next, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Democratic County Convention to be held at Huntingdon on Wednesday the 13th day of August, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall elections, and such other business as may be necessary.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, *Chairman*
July 15, 1856. *of Democratic County Committee.*

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞ The Sheriff's Sales, and List of Jurors will be found on the fourth page.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE BY A LADY.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson from Ohio, will deliver a temperance lecture in the Court House in Huntingdon on this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. She will also sing several odes during the evening. For particulars see bills posted on the streets and corners.

OUR OUTSIDE.—Let every true democratic republican—every man who values the inestimable worth of our blood-bought liberties, our Constitution, and the Union of the States, turn to the outside of this paper and carefully read and dispassionately consider the articles bearing upon the position, principles, and objects of the Black Republican party—the most dangerous party which the fanaticism of this country has ever furnished. Black Republicanism promises to out-do the Jacobins of France—it is treasonable and infidel—wicked and unholy. Let every true American read, ponder and reflect, and then act as conscience and duty may dictate!

The Gospel of Black Republicanism.

IN ONE OF THE CHURCHES of Detroit, last Sunday evening, a fearless and faithful minister of Christ—as the *Tribune* terms him—preached an abolition sermon, in which he remarked as follows:—

"Before I would see popular sovereignty wrested by force from the people of the Territories, [referring to the determination of the authorities to enforce obedience to the laws]—I would have the plains of Kansas silent with universal death. Before I would have the lips of our Senators and Representatives sealed in craven silence by the hand of Southern violence, [referring to the castigation bestowed upon Sumner by Brooks, for personal, not political reasons]—I would see the halls of Congress ankle deep in blood!"

"How beauteous are their feet,
How sweet their tidings are."

The Footsteps of Disunion.

Disunion has begun its fearful march under the most appalling circumstances. The worst apprehensions of the Father of his Country seem to be on the eve of realization. Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle, it will require bold statesmanship to restore confidence between divided sections and disintegrated confederacies. A geographical distinction has been erected within an incredibly short period of time, and on either side fierce resentments have been kindled, and fearful doctrines are advocated.—Thousands of men in the North assail the whole people of the South with language of menace and of insult, such as no American has ever yet employed against the worst despotism of the old world. The work of the foreign enemies of our Republic has been taken out of their hands by men who declare themselves native-born, and falsehoods which no British writer has ever dared to urge and fabricate are hurled against our country.—Such are among the plain footsteps of Disunion.

☞ Brooks has resigned his seat in Congress—the best act of his life.

Some of the Consequences of Disunion.

In utter disregard of all the solemn warnings of the wise patriots who erected and have preserved our glorious republic, from Washington down to Jackson, Clay and Webster, against the dangers of geographical parties and of disregarding any of the obligations of the constitution, a geographical ticket has been formed for the sixteen northern States, pledged in case of success, to wrest sacred constitutional rights from the remaining fifteen members of the confederacy. Not a solitary vote is expected, or even desired, for Fremont south of Mason and Dixon's line. The fanatical traitors who nominated him, reckless of consequences, look to the North alone for strength to consummate their scheme of disunion.

That a separation of the States is the intention, is apparent from sentiments to that effect uttered by many of their prominent leaders; from the cirulation by them of petitions to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union; from the raising of flags, at some of their gatherings, with but sixteen stars, and from various other indications betokening hatred of our Southern brethren, which no one observant of current events, can have failed to notice.

It is scarcely credible that any should be found, living under a government that affords the most perfect liberty; that protects the rights and pursuits of all its citizens; that has in so short a space of time built up the most powerful nation upon earth, by conducting it forward in a career of greatness unparalleled in all history; and that has diffused more prosperity and more happiness among its citizens than is, or has been, enjoyed by those living under any other government on earth, who desire its overthrow and who are actively plotting for the execution of a purpose so detestable and so disastrous to human liberty.

The infatuated demagogues (says the Harrisburg Keystone) who are engaged in this plot are deaf to reason. They are blindly bent upon the execution of their deplorable plan. It is useless to attempt to stay them in their progress. But have those of honest purposes, who have been deluded into their ranks by sophistry, by the perversion of good motives and feelings, calmly surveyed the yawning gulf into which their crazy leaders would have them plunge? It may not be amiss to call the attention of such to a few of the obvious consequences of disunion, which would be certain to follow the triumph of a geographical party.

Virginia drove from her borders her unnatural son who took part in the convention that nominated Fremont and adopted the unconstitutional platform, formed to degrade the South and deprive them of their rights under federal compact. Should Fremont be elected it would be without a Southern vote, and no Southern man would take office under him. A convention would be called to organize a separate government in the States thus spurned from the Union. Wild excitement and fearful contentions would follow.—Apprehensions of evil would seize the public mind. Business would be paralyzed, the streams of commerce stopped and panic and madness rule the hour. Specie would go into private hoards; banks suspend payment, and their notes and stocks become worthless. State and railroad stocks, and all other securities would become unavailable. Our able bodied men would be called from the shops and fields to fill the ranks of armies, and grinding taxation for their support would follow. Real estate would go down in the general crash. Conflicts of contending hosts and the flow of fraternal blood would aggravate the accumulated afflictions. Cordons of fortifications would be erected along dividing lines, and the sectional trade and intercommunication, now so mutually advantageous, would stop. Bitterness of feeling, exasperated to an uncontrolable height at the contemplation of the happiness, security and peace destroyed by the arch traitors who are leading on this wicked crusade upon the South, would bring upon their guilty heads the most appalling vengeance. Scenes of violence, massacre and destruction, shocking to contemplate, would undoubtedly occur, rending society into hostile fragments, and making the finale of our republic a spectacle of horror to the civilized world.

These are among the terrible evils that now begin to loom up dimly in our political horizon in consequence of the wanton disregard of the timely warnings of the Father of His country, and the open violation of the plainest dictates of wisdom and justice. Let reflecting men ponder the subject—let men of substance take timely warning—and let all good citizens, who prize their liberties and the innumerable blessings guaranteed to them by the best government in the world, put forth their strength to frustrate the dark schemes of the wicked, infatuated disunionists.

THE QUEBEC MERCURY is out in an article, enjoining the Canadian Parliament to pass a law by which all the distressed runaway slaves in Canada may be returned back to the United States.

THUNDER IN THE SOUTH.—The Louisville *Democrat* understands that his excellency Archibald Dixon, of Henderson, and Col. T. B. Stevenson, of Mason, long the leading Whig spirits of Kentucky, will in a few days issue their appointments, covering the whole State, and address the people in behalf of Buchanan and Breckinridge till the Presidential election.

Fremont's Catholicism.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article upon this subject on the first page of this paper. There are three facts which go to show that Col. Fremont *was* a Catholic, or at least, that he was very favorably inclined towards that church, and if he is not a Catholic now, the reason why is very plainly hinted at in the article to which we allude.—These three facts are—

1st. That Col. Fremont selected a Roman Catholic priest to marry him—as is confessed by the New York *Tribune*; and is now universally admitted, or if denied, can be proven by the record.

2d. That he was educated under Bishop England, the Roman Catholic Bishop of South Carolina.

3d. That a child, or adopted child, of Mr. Fremont was educated in the Roman Catholic College at Georgetown, D. C.

These three points appear to be well substantiated by the Know-Nothing and admitted by several Republican presses, and we leave our readers to draw their own inferences as to what have been the religious proclivities of Col. Fremont.

The charge that Col. Fremont is a Catholic is not our own. We distinctly gave our authority for the assertion. For the *Journal* to deny the facts given above is an act of most consummate folly, while it would array the whole batch of Know-Nothing presses for the most contemptible lying. If Col. Fremont has not at any time been and is not now a Catholic, notwithstanding the facts given above, which would seem to go very far to prove the truth of the assertion, we are not responsible for the falsehood—the responsibility must rest with those presses who oppose the Democratic party, and who, like the Huntingdon *Journal*, (lately a professed organ of the Know-Nothings) have been most careful, on all occasions, and under all opportune circumstances, to drag religion into politics, to denounce the Democratic party because it allowed no such odious anti-republican distinctions, and to make it an electioneering scheme, a "raw head and bloody bones" to shake in the faces of those who could be made believe that their Romanist neighbors "were Cannibals, and would eat them alive!" Upon such presses must rest the responsibility of the falsehood, if it be true that Colonel Fremont, being "dependent upon the cold charities of the world, the Catholic ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, educated the enterprising lad and procured for him a favorable start for power and place," the viper thus warmed to life, turned and stung its benefactors, by assuming a "hostile" attitude towards them.

We have said, and repeat it, that the charge against Col. Fremont is not ours. Whatever may be or may have been his religious views they are nothing to us. They would not weigh a feather in our estimate of his qualifications for the Presidency. But they do affect our estimation of the party that selects him for its standard bearer. They show its utter destitution of principle, and display the most contemptible servility. They prove either that the past professions of the American party have been false, or that whatever regard it may have for its avowed doctrines, their value is considered insignificant when weighed against considerations of temporary expedience.

Under any other circumstances, at any other time, and coming from any other source, the facts connected with Col. Fremont's marriage would have been stale and unprofitable. But it seems like a blow of retributive justice that they should be furnished by Know Nothing organs against the nominee of the largest section of the Know Nothing party. The fact of the marriage is undisputed. The fact that Mrs. Fremont was not a Catholic appears to be equally certain. It was a sort of runaway match. The pair had been driven out of the paradise of Col. Benton's approbation. They wanted some person to perform the interesting matrimonial ceremony. "The world was all before them where to choose." If neither of them belonged to the Catholic church why select a Catholic priest? If neither of them professed to belong to that church, why should the priest officiate?—These are questions which we would be satisfied to answer by frankly admitting that it was none of our business. But the Know-Nothing party has made these matters the subject of political discussion. It has dragged the most delicate relations of private life, the most sacred of private duties, and the most exclusive matters of private judgment into the political arena. It was undertaken to explore the secrets of the fireside, and to rake up the facts that are to condemn a public man from the ashes of his own hearth.—Such are the means which it has secretly employed to destroy candidates of the Democratic party who have been otherwise unassailable. We scorn to resort to the same species of warfare; but we must nevertheless commend to the Know-Nothing-Republican party a careful consideration of the questions propounded by the New York *Express*. They are exclusively of Know-Nothing jurisdiction.

☞ Several years ago, when Mr. Buchanan was on a visit to Chambersburg, a fellow with more brass than brain, bravely asked him "whether he really thought ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man?" Mr. B., closing one eye, promptly replied that he *would not like to give ten cents a day for the labor, physical or intellectual, of any man who would ask such a question.*

☞ Use soft words and hard arguments.

The Position and Prospects of Parties.

The "muddy pool of politics" has probably never been more thoroughly turbed than during the past eighteen months, but, at length, when the time for important political action approaches, the pool, though still violently agitated, begins to assume a clearer aspect and the distinctive attributes of the several parties may be readily discovered.

The mystifications of Know-Nnothingism, its rapid growth, apparent strength and concealed organization so bewildered and confused the people that the wisest, for a short space, suspended judgement, opposition was palsied, many were hurried away by the tide of commotion, whilst the prudent and conservative found their only resource in a "masterly activity" and were content to "bide their time." And that time came speedily. The Know-Nothings, astonished and intoxicated by their own success, became elate and began to shew themselves palpably above ground, they came forth or were dragged from their hiding places, their ridiculous formulas were exposed to public derision, their professions, which they dignified by the titles of platforms and principles, were subjected to a rigid analysis and emphatically rejected, such feeble ephemera were unable to withstand so close an inspection, and the party soon displayed the effects of the rough handleing it received, by unequivocal symptoms of premature old age and early decay. Like the infamous Jacobin club of the first French revolution, when suspected of atheism, they endeavored to bolster up their reputation by a declaration of their belief in a supreme first cause, but still retained their secret organization in all its ramifications, and the advent of a second reign of terror was only prevented by the untiring vigilance of the Democracy and the sterling good sense of the American people.

Consistency is one of the most valuable constituents of political partisanship. This quality was eminently characteristic of the old line Whigs; their leaders were, for the most part, men of high intellect and moral worth who disdained to descend into mere time-servers, turning about as the prospects of office would seem to direct; they maintained their principles unchanged throughout their whole career, in despite of repeated defeats, until finally annihilated by the underground devices of the Know-Nothings. This noble consistency, this firm adherence to a political system which they believed to be true is the grand secret of their long permanence and high respectability as a party; and now, when their own organization is destroyed without a chance of immediate or effective reconstruction, we find them rallying to the aid of the only national party which still embodies in its platform principles which will ensure the preservation of that Union, the permanence of which has ever, with them, been held in higher consideration than tariff, or bank, or any minor political dogma. This is the position in which all Whigs, true to their antecedents, will be found in the coming conflict, the disciples of Clay and Webster will never swell the cry of "disunion;" they know that the Democracy is the only party that possesses the power or the desire to preserve the sacred bond undissevered; and they will fight manfully for that legacy which the last efforts of their great leaders handed down to them intact and entire.

No party ever exhibited greater tenacity and integrity of purpose than has been displayed by the National Democracy during their recent arduous struggles with the common enemies of good government—the self-styled Republicans and the Know-Nothings. Though threatened with extinction as a party, the Democracy, disdaining all subterfuge, avowed their ancient faith with increased boldness and supported the more recent developements of the democratic creed with an undaunted and an unwavering resolution; placing those principles which were temporarily obnoxious in the foremost position and in bold relief, not leaving their propounder and originator to the fury of a passing tumult, but rallying to his aid with unshrinking courage; believing as in a prime article of faith, that sectional prejudice must be made subordinate to the general good, that there is no law of political action higher than the constitution, and that the right of each State to regulate its own domestic concerns is acknowledged and guaranteed by that invaluable instrument. In every State of the Union their attitude has been the same; from the British lines to the farthest point of the Peninsula, from the Atlantic sea-board to the Pacific they have one set of principles only to promulgate. The champions of self-government—the only advocates of this first element of Republicanism—they had but one course to pursue,—political chicanery, protocol, diplomacy, all treaty with the enemy was despised,—the Union was at stake—there was no desire, nor time to temporise—truth was fearlessly disseminated, and as in all such conflicts it has so far prevailed, and will finally prove victorious. Such was the noble spectacle presented by the Democratic phalanx in the day of adversity, when deserted by false and misguided friends, and assailed on every side by unscrupulous enemies, flushed and uplifted by a short-lived victory.

Contrast this steadfast confidence, the result of conscious rectitude, with the truckling, vascillating policy of their Know-Nothing opponents. Public plunder, the spoils of office, was their only bond of cohesion. After their first victory, which enabled them to enter the legislative halls of this State with a decided majority, they became so thoroughly disjointed by conflicting personal interests that they could not elect a U. S. Senator.—But here their power was short-lived, and we will not raise the curtain upon the doings of that disgraceful session, which every Pennsylvanian, tenacious of the honor of his native State, wishes to be consigned to oblivion and not to be remembered any more. That legislature has given place to better and more competent men who have managed the business of the State in a manner honorable to themselves and with credit to the country.—But the Know-Nothings have had farther opportunity and in a higher sphere to manifest their legislative abilities; they have been admitted into the national councils, into the highest deliberative assembly upon earth; and how have they acquitted themselves?—They wasted their time and squandered the public money for months in mere preliminaries, and finally allowed themselves to be absorbed by the abolitionists, violating the trust of their constituents and lending themselves as tools to a party who were well described as "worse than spavined horses," and it is with great difficulty that they can now be distinguished amidst the general horde of nigger-worshippers which infest the Capitol. Their distinctive existence as a political party is lost never again to be regained. "Clothed in a little brief authority," they "will strut and fret their hour upon the stage and will be heard of no more." Sic transit *humbuggi mundi*. And well they deserve it.

To consistency they have not the remotest claim, to union, singleness of purpose, or unanimity of action, they have no pretensions. Their boasted organization has proved a rope of sand. In the North they professed themselves strenuous Protestants, in the South they repudiated all religious tests. Their conventions were marked by noisy disputations and incessant boltings, numbers deserted openly to the ranks of the abolitionists, glad to find refuge under the skirts of any party, and joined in plaudits attendant upon a Catholic nominee, until at length the much dreaded Know Nothing organization has dwindled into a mere knot of politicians who feebly raise a cry against foreign interference and catholic influence, a cry which can scarcely be heard amidst the turmoil of the coming conflict and which will be finally stifled at the ballot box in November. For such a party to call themselves national is sheer humbug, and for them to dream of occupying a formidable political position like that of the party whose destinies were wielded by a Clay and a Webster is worse than imbecility.

The Black Republicans are made of sterner stuff than the would-be politicians we have just noticed, and, were it not for the bad judgement displayed in their nominations, would have been more formidable opponents than they can possibly be under existing circumstances. Led on by experienced politicians, many of them possessed of talents worthy of a better cause, well acquainted with all the minutiæ of political warfare, heroes of a hundred defeats, still persistent, determined and unscrupulous, willing to amalgamate with anything, yet "giving no inch of ground," asking all things, granting nothing, with no obstacle before them but the firm front of the great Democratic party, they are prepared to go any length to clear away that obstruction, and thus be enabled to ride rampant over the liberties of the Union, to trample the constitution under their feet, and to disclose the social and international compact which binds these sovereign States into one grand confederation. A party possessing such features can never elect a president of the United States, however immaculate their nominees may be. It is an undoubted fact, that if the administrative and legislative power of this nation was handed over to the Black Republicans, this Union would not survive the first Presidential term. It would be split up into a number of petty belligerent States, of as little account in the affairs of nations as the Republics of South America. The free and fugitive negroes would infest the Northern States in hordes. Pennsylvania would be their especial resort. Property and person would be insecure, and female virtue the subject of perpetual outrage. "To this complexion" would Black Republicanism bring the United States. Happily, however, for the future auspices of this great nation, the people are about to resume the executive power themselves, and in the redelegation of that authority, fanaticism and bigotry will receive a blow and a great discouragement which will cause a hiding of its diminished head, at least for a season. With regard to the nominees, Fillmore and Fremont, we will not presume to pronounce any judgment upon them, feeling that both are men "whose shoe latchets we are unworthy to unloose," but as the exponents of political principles they will surely be set aside by the ruling voice of a patriotic people who will ignore and consign them to political oblivion.

But let us turn from this position of our review to contemplate the position and prospects of the Democracy. Animated by the same principles as ever, knit together in closer bonds by the dangers they have passed, they unanimously nominated JAMES BUCHANAN as their leader. They are daily receiving proofs of the confidence of the people in continued accessions to their ranks. Their nominee is a tried and experienced statesman, of unblemished reputation; well versed in all thinks pertaining to the high office to which he is called. Opposed by disunionists, sectional politicians and mere office hunters, the Democracy make their appeal to the people, and that appeal will receive a response which will place BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair, BRECKENRIDGE at the head of the Senate, and will ensure a continuance of that wise policy which has placed the United States first in commerce and among the highest in the scale of Nations.

PUBLICOLA.

The Democracy of the North.

There was once a Whig party in the North—a party of known principles, compact strength and high aspirations. In more recent times there was a Know-Nothing party in the North—a party of pharisaical pretensions, secret organization and insatiable appetite for public plunder. There is now neither Whig nor Know-Nothing party in the North. They have disappeared, and on their ruins Black Republicanism plants the pillars of its power.

It was only after a severe struggle that the Whig party of the North was dissolved by abolitionism. The Know-Nothing party made no resistance, but leapt with impatent desire into the embrace of the seductive harlot.—From the incestuous connexion has sprung a great Fusion party, which dominates the North and threatens ruin to the country.—In its vast coil every element of sedition, discontent and lawless ambition is comprehended; and all the diverse materials are compressed into a shape and unity. Against this monstrous combination the Democracy of the North, and the Democracy alone, oppose a bold front, and proclaim eternal war. With the vigilance of a vestal virgin they have guarded the purity of their principles. With a martyr spirit of self-devotion, they deliberately encountered the pains of political death, rather than abjure one article of their glorious faith. Prostrated for a time by the sudden storm of popular fanaticism which swept over the North, they have again assumed an erect and defiant attitude of resistance to the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. The result of recent elections in the North shows with what heroism they encountered the formidable foe, with what unshaken courage they sustain the charge of his motley hosts. All honor to the democracy of the North! they contend single handed against a confederacy of traitors, but the sympathies and prayers of patriots are all with them, to console in the hour of defeat, to encourage in the agony of unequal combat, and to exult and applaud in the joyous day of hard won victory.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

HUGH CORRIGAN, convicted in Westmoreland county, Pa., of the murder of his wife and burning her body, and now under sentence of death, committed suicide, on Saturday night, in the jail at Greensburg.

☞ Ill-applied assistance creates and perpetuates the race of idle and vicious paupers.

The Nomination of Fremont.---A Corrupt Monetary Scheme.

It has been from the first evident to intelligent men that Lieut. Fremont was nominated for the President by a corrupt clique in New York city, who desired to use him for their own purposes. Read the following disclosures from the New York *Day Book*.—They are rich:

The few Fremont men in and about Wall street have carried long faces and drooping heads the last few days, in consequence of the disclosures made regarding the financial affairs of their favorite banking firm in this city. We have been in possession of all the material facts for many days, and knowing Mr. Fremont as we do, have been no more surprised at the failure of his house than we should be at the failure of any other wild and desperate speculator. Nearly everybody in Wall street knew, three months ago, that Mr. Fremont was playing a desperate game for the nomination, and money, and promises flowed like water so long as the question was undecided.

The firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., which every body here knows is Palmer, Cook & Fremont, received from the city of San Francisco and the Comptroller of the State of California $100,000, to pay the interest on the city's and State's bonds, due July 1, and payable in this city. This money has all been used to obtain Mr. Fremont's nomination, and now, when the bondholders want their money, Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Fremont say they have used the money, and can't pay it over to those to whom it rightly belongs. Every business man with an ounce of sagacity has seen from the start that the nomination of Mr. Fremont for the Presidency was the desperate game of a bold and desperate set of speculators. His great Mariposa grant was a most tempting pile or stake; and to those who know how far speculators will go to gain a point, the enthusiasm of such men as Matteson, of Oneida, Walsh, of Buffalo, and the union and harmony between Greeley, Webb, Giddings, Bryant, and Raymond, were matters of no astonishment. It is averred that more than forty members of Congress have interests in the Mariposa grant—how many editors and Northern politicians no one pretends to guess.—But it is the Mariposa grant that is up for President, and not Fremont. There is nothing in him, nor of him, nor about him, that any but young simpletons and old fools will think of voting for him for. But he and Mariposa, and Palmer, Cook & Co., make a full team, and that Webb, and Giddings, and Garrison, and John A King; and Matteson, and Beecher, and all the big and little villains in the Northern States, can drive.

Mariposa has a charm for the speculators, Palmer, Cook & Co., with California State funds, and good for ready cash to take care of the camp followers, while the romance of the Rocky Mountains and free niggers will draw in all the old and young fools who believe in Beecher and Garrison. But there is something behind all this, and we tell it for the benefit of the speculators and gamblers who have not yet hooked their chain into one of the great Mariposa links. Mr. Fremont has another great land claim called the Baron claim, and said to be worth, or will be worth, if he is elected President, some twenty millions of dollars. Here is a chance for you all, though we cannot say that some of it is not disposed of. It is said that Webb, and the proprietors of the *Tribune*, and Bennett, each have a share in this Baron claim. How it is with Webb and McElrath we know not; but Bennett has made sure of something better. He goes on the cash system, and will take nothing short of a sixty thousand dollar house in Fifth Avenue. In this he exercises his usual smartness, for the Baron claim will not be worth a pig's tail if Fremont is defeated.

The *Tribune* of this morning says not one word about the Fremont defalcation. But the *Times* states, in its money article, that Mr. Fremont was in the street yesterday trying to raise the sixty thousand dollars to save the honor of his State. Honor of his State! His own honor and that of his friends seems to be like his credit past saving. He is reported to be the richest man in America, yet he could not raise sixty thousand dollars on his honor in Wall street! The fact speaks volumns for the Republican ticket. Mr. Fremont the man who "never fails," the man of such wonderful energy and perseverance, the very soul of honor, with all Mariposa to back him, cannot raise sixty thousand dollars in cash to save him and his honor from ruin? Bennett is sharp, indeed, when he demands payment in advance. The money writer of the *Herald* exculpates Mr. Fremont, and deals gently with the erring birds. We were not surprised to learn that Bennett had sold himself to the negro-worshippers, but we did not think he would or could sell the brothers Hudson.

A Heavy Reward.

The Democratic Committee of Bedford County offer a heavy reward for proof that JAMES BUCHANAN advocated "ten cent wages." If this reward is not sufficient to induce our opponents to bring out their proof, t can be largely increased here in Huntingdon. If $1000 won't suffice, let them say what amount will:

$1000 DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid immediately by the undersigned Democratic County Committee of Bedford county to any person or persons who will show, by clear and satisfactory proof, such as would be received in a Court of Justice, that JAMES BUCHANAN, in any speech, letter, public or private paper, written or printed document or social conversation, ever advocated or favored the doctrine that the standard of American wages of labor should be fixed at ten cents per day.

This charge has been often and recklessly made by the enemies of the Democratic party. It has been as often met and answered, but neither argument nor self respect have been sufficient to stop the mouth of the vile slander.

The charge comes with an ill grace from a large portion of our opponents who are struggling to free more than three millions of negroes and scatter them among us to compete with the working and laboring population of the country. It is made at an unfortunate time for our adversaries. Every person knows that the wages of labor never commanded a higher price nor a greater and surer reward than at this time; and every person knows that this result has been brought about by the doctrines and policy of the Democratic party under the lead of JAMES BUCHANAN and the other great statesmen who have for years, assisted in guiding the "ship of State."

We trust that our adversaries will immediately claim the reward, or exhibit such a regard for truth in the future, as will prevent the repetition of this infamous and unfounded charge.

JOHN CESSNA, WM. P. SHELL, JOS. W. TATE, WM. M. HALL, GEO. H. SPANG, F. D. BEEGLE, SAM'L. STATLER, County Committee.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

Line upon Line--here and there a Little.

In Session—The Blair County Court. Got enough to do.

A rich treat expected—The "Excelsior Band" will give a Grand Concert at August Court.

May expect a full house—The "Excelsior Band" when they give a Concert.

Looks comfortable—Mr. Lawrence, Ticket and Freight Agent, in the new office at the Depot.

Very Hugunot-like—Getting married by a Catholic Priest, as Fremont did.

☞Wanted—A first class cooper and one hundred thousand hoop poles. Apply at the dress-makers.

Cool—The rain on Monday afternoon.

☞Pickles of the Standard thinks there is no danger of young ladies now-a-days bursting with envy—they are too well hooped.

☞Gabe, junior—night—West Huntingdon—practising—Fremont speeches. Look out!

"We shall have the pleasure of stumping the county."—*Journal.*

The *Doctor* will retail Baltimore Lock Hospital medicines and those receipts he received from New York, while *Gabe, Jr.*, will instruct young men under age how to put in illegal votes.

☞Who are the leaders of the Black Republican party in Huntingdon and Blair counties?—Sam. G. Whittaker *alias* Gabe, jr., the illegal voter, who has appointed himself Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Huntingdon county—and George Raymond the "kicked-out" of all political parties and respectable society. Can respectable men act with such characters?

Won't Fuse—The Americans with the Republicans. The Americans allege that a fusion with such a sheet as the *Journal* and its editors, would drive all the respectable men of their party over to the Democrats.

Telling with great effect—The war which is being carried into Africa. Let the campaign proceed vigorously.

Numerous—Desertions from the Black Republican ranks.

Let them do it—The Journal says—"The Republican Americans have seen proper to call a County Convention, separate and distinct from all others." Cause why—their numbers are few and far between, and none will espouse their treasonable cause. Let them hold a convention and nominate a ticket—let them enter the field as a party, with sentiments of treason and disunion upon their lips, and they will be routed from the centre to the circumference of the county. Stick a pin there!

A Glorious Time Expected!—A Pic Nic and Harvest Home Celebration will come off at the Sinking Valley Cave and Arch Spring on Friday next, 1st instant.

☞A western editor suggests as a good rallying cry for the Black Republicans: *Millions for black wool but not a cent for white sheep!*

Can't do it—The opposition can't find throughout Mr. Buchanan's forty years' career, as a public man, any personal point on which to attack him.

Can't stop them—The Boston *Courier* says many of the Boston Webster National Whigs will support the Buchanan ticket, and endeavors to persuade them not to do it. The Courier's efforts are of no use—the Buchanan ball is rolling, and can't be stopped. The patriotic old-line Whigs are keeping step with the Democrats to the music of the Union.

☞*Out for Buchanan*—James B. Clay, Esq., son of the illustrious sage of Ashland, is out in a letter for Buchanan. Worthy son of a noble sire!

☞Does our respected opponent of the Hollidaysburg *Register* mean to say that Henry Clay, if living, would be a Know-Nothing? His long and illustrious life, his public and private acts, furnish nothing to sustain such an opinion. The great body of the Whig party having "degenerated into a contemptible Abolition faction," if living, the voice of Henry Clay would be heard throughout the land proclaiming to the people the absolute necessity of electing James Buchanan, and thus preserve the Constitution and the Union and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. In a crisis like the present, former political difficulties would be forgotten, and we should see the Sage of Ashland and the venerable Cass leading forward the Democratic hosts to victory.

A Flag that will not Wave.—A sixteen starred flag has been raised at a Black Republican gathering in Norway, Maine. The number is significant of the sense of the party who raised it. They have but half of the proper amount.

Smells of British Gold!—The movements of the Black Republicans. The race of Benedict Arnolds has not yet run out!

Know-Nothing Agony.—An Indiana Know-Nothing, writing to the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, thus laconically expresses his agony at the fate of Hindooism in that State:

"Sambo has got Sam. He won't even let Sam sleep in the same bed with him over here in Indiana. He swears that '*Africans* must rule America.' And his motto is—'Put none but *Niggers* on guard to night.' We're all going to the devil as fast as we can, and I want to sell out.'

Republican County Convention.—☞Sam. G. Whittaker, Chairman of the County Committee,"☜ the same who published the "Family Record" to prove that he voted illegally, has issued a call for a Black Republican County Convention to meet first Court week for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket. The "Americans" say they can't swallow the "nagers."

American County Convention.—The "Americans" will hold a Convention first Court week for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket. We shall see whether they can swallow the "nagers," Brewster, Whittaker, *Gov.* Williamson, and Fisher.

Just like him.—Last week *Doctor* Brewster was requested by Dr. Wycoff of Pittsburg to furnish us with a copy of his advertisement for publication in the *Globe* and in bills. The *Doctor*, thinking no doubt that by keeping the advertisement from us it would assist him some in "starving us out," refused to comply with Mr. Wycoff's request. Strangers will soon know the *animal* as he is known by all who have ever had any dealings with him.

☞The Jackson Hotel property has been purchased by Mr. James Boon, Superintendent of Huntingdon and B. T. Rail Road. We can't say for what purpose it has been bought, but we do know that the purchaser is a man for the times and the place.

The Bedford Springs.—These Springs are just now crowded with visitors from the eastern cities—all reaching them by the Huntingdon and Broad Top route. We also learn that a company of Philadelphia capitalists largely concerned in the H. & B. T. Railroad, have purchased the Bedford Springs property.

☞The *Journal* still insists, without a particle of evidence to sustain the assertion, and in face of the knowledge of every man in Huntingdon county to the contrary, that we are a Roman Catholic! "They tell the lie, knowing it to be a lie, and intending it as a lie." They are, without exception, the most incorrigible liars we ever knew. There is no dependance to be placed on any statement they make. They must have a bad conscience. We pity them; for,

"Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind;
While day and night does dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews."

Spurned.—The overtures made by a few of the Black Republicans for a fusion with the Democracy! They were at once indignantly spurned.

Rather Gloomy.—The prospects of the Huntingdon *Journal*. Time will convince them of the 'error of their way,' but the experience will be dear.

"Are you for Fremont!" asked a dark party hack,
As he tapped a K. N., with a smile, on the back,
With a smile that soon spread to a snigger!
"No, sir," he replied, "for Fillmore I go,
A little reflection has taught me to know,
That a white man 's as good as a nigger."

A Rich Political Joke.—We have private authentic advices of an amusing but indicative mistake, of which Fremont was the victim. In New York city, last week, the Free-Soil candidate went on board the steamship "Orizaba" to say "adios" to some California-bound friends. A gentleman who was with Fremont, said to Padre Vijil, the Nicaragua minister, who was on board, "Allow me to introduce your excellency to the next President of the United States," (making a motion toward Fremont, but not calling him by name.) The Padre stepped forward, raised his hat, bowed, and said, "I am very happy to see you, Mr. BUCHANAN!"

Enough said.—*Southern Argus.*

☞WILLIAM BREWSTER,☜ and
☞SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER,☜
Editors of the "Huntingdon Journal."

These individuals have charged us with "owing our present freedom to executive "clemency" and with being "a pardoned con-"vict." And further, that we are a "Roman "Catholic—a Jesuit—bound by all the popish "rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church—"chained to the car of the anti-Christ of the "seven-hilled city, by all the forms, oaths, "and obligations required by that Pontiff."

The truth is expected from men occupying the positions they do, as editors of a public journal and members of a Christian church. They disgrace both these positions by their bold and malicious LIES.

The charges Brewster and Whittaker have made against us we pronounce FALSE, and shall continue to do so, and keep them posted throughout the county as the most INFAMOUS LIARS until they retract their falsehoods or accept the propositions we now make.

We propose that William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker select a committee of five respectable gentlemen, citizens of Huntingdon, from their own political party, and their own church,—said committee to sit with open doors on any day previous to August Court, to hear evidence to justify the above charges, and to report under oath. The report to be published in the "Journal" and "Globe."

If said committee report that we owe our present freedom to executive clemency, or that we are a pardoned convict—a Roman Catholic—"bound by the popish rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church, we agree to pay into their hands the sum of one hundred dollars—$25 to pay expenses of committee—$25 to pay Brewster and Whittaker for their trouble and attendance; and $50 to be presented to the Huntingdon Brass Band.

If Brewster and Whittaker fail to convince the Committee that the charges they have made against us are true, they shall pay expenses of Committee and present to the Huntingdon Brass Band the sum of $50.

Will William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker *face the music?* Will they make us as liberal an offer to sustain the charges we have made against them? We shall see.

BLAIR COUNTY NEWS.

From the "Standard."

FATAL AFFRAY.—Our community was thrown into painful excitement on Sunday morning, by an occurrence of the night previous, the like of which never took place in our town before. The particulars, which we have gleaned from several eye witnesses, are as follows: On Saturday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, Thomas McGee, late merchant of this place, Dr. McKee, and Daniel J. Neff, Attorney at Law, went into Dannals' Restaurant, and seated themselves at the table, a portion of which was afterwards occupied by Daniel K. Ramey, Maj. Geo. Raymond, David Hewit and others. Several others joined Neff's party, and after eating, McGee's party went to the bar room. At the door McGee met Hewit and demanded of him a bill of eighty seven and a half cents. The demand was not made abruptly enough to insult Mr. Hewit, and he immediately drew his wallet and tendered McGee, a $2,00 bill, whereupon the latter went out to the bar to get change. In his absence, some conversation took place on the propriety of dunning a man in a public restaurant, when Hewit started out after his change. He was followed by Major Raymond and several others, and some wrangling ensued, when Maj. Leet, for the purpose of pacifying the parties, handed Mr. Hewit the change, which he took from his own pocket. Mr. Hewit then returned toward the dining room, and it was thought the difficulty was settled. It appears, however, that when Hewit reached the room door, Raymond declared that it was an insult to dun a man for money in company. Hewit remarked in a jocular manner that it was "rather rough," but should be overlooked. Raymond declared that it should not be overlooked—that McGee had insulted him (Raymond) by presenting a bill, but that when he had made out his bill, he had brought McGee out $8,00 in debt, and he meant to have the money. He continued asserting that it was a d———d insult and should be resented. This roused Hewit and both started to where McGee, Neff and others were standing, when Raymond rolled up his sleeves, and said he was "in for two chances." When he came near McGee, Neff warded his approach off with his arm, when Raymond started for the door. In the meantime Hewit caught McGee by the coat collar and shook him. Neff interfered and told him to let McGee alone, as he was a weakly man. Hewit then released his hold on McGee, and struck Neff, when the latter drew from his pocket a clasp dirk knife, and warned Hewit not to come at him again. Hewit advanced toward him a second time, while Daniel K. Reamy endeavored to hold him back, and when near enough, Neff advanced a step and stabbed Hewit in the left side. Immediately afterwards Neff walked to the front door, and Hewit went into the dining room, where he discovered that he was stabbed. From thence he went to the office of Dr. Landis, who attempted to probe the wound, but failing to do so, he dressed it, and Hewit went home. Towards morning internal hemorrhage ensued, and he vomited great quantities of blood. During all day on Sunday he kept sinking until ten o'clock at night when he died.

A *post mortem* examination was held by Drs. Landis, Irvin and Conrad on Monday morning. It was found that the knife penetrated between the fifth and sixth ribs, midway between the spine and sternum, and passed through the lower left lobe of the lungs into the transverse colon. Nothing but Mr. Hewit's powerful constitution prevented immediate death.

Coroner James Funk summoned the following jury, viz: John Cox, J. H. Bell, Henry Leamer, William McFarland, Jona. Derno, S. W. Rhodes, Joseph Smith, Hugh McNeal, J. Berry, B. M. Johnston and Daniel Bollinger, who, after viewing the body, held an inquest at District Attorney Hammond's office, and returned as a verdict that the deceased came to his death by means of a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of Daniel J. Neff.

Mr. Neff graduated in the office of Mr. Blair in this place, and was always looked upon as a quiet, inoffensive young man. His father lives a short distance below Alexdria. He promptly gave himself up to the Sheriff on Sunday morning.

It may be as well here to remark, that the evidence as to the precise time he drew the knife is contradictory. Some assert that he drew the knife before Hewit struck him—others that he did not draw it until *after* he was struck. This is a conflicting point to be decided by a jury.

Mr. Hewit was about 40 years of age, and was one of the oldest settlers in the place—having come here about the year 1828. He leaves a wife and some five or six children.

On Monday morning a messenger was sent to Huntingdon for Judge Taylor, who arrived in the ten o'clock train, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and made returnable at 2 o'clock, P. M. At that hour the court met when some five or six witnesses were examined, after which the Judge released Neff on $6000 bail for his appearance at court.

We have thus given a brief account as we gathered it from the witnesses. We forbear making any comment that could prejudice the case either way, rather choosing to leave it to a court of justice to say who was to blame for this sad and sickening tragedy.

COURT.—The July Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, &c., commences on Monday next. The criminal calendar is one of the darkest records of crime ever brought before any tribunal since Blair has been a county. Murder, homicide, attempts to kill, burglary, larceny, &c., stare us in the face in such glaring colors that we are forced to wonder what we are coming to. It is deeply to be regretted, that our county, so long free from the stain of crime, should now present an array of trials not unlike those tried in the southwest, when it was infested with the most reckless desperadoes.

It is not certain that either Davis or Hocker will be tried, they will both make an effort to have their trial put off. This uncertainty, and the fact that farmers are very busy at present, makes it probable that there will not be a very large attendance at court. —*Standard.*

Murderous Assault.—On Thursday last in Altoona, a colored barber named Dennis, made a murderous assault with a razor on another colored man named Sam Richardson, cutting an awful gash in the side of his face and neck, exposing the jugular vein, but fortunately not severing it. He was arrested and lodged in our jail. He was drunk.—*Register.*

Riot on Saturday night.—On Saturday night last a row was kicked up in a Lagar Beer saloon on Juniata street, which grew into a sort of a free fight and riot extending from the basement of the U. S. Hotel to the Juniata House, and we understand that quite a number of blacked eyes and broken heads was the consequence.—*Ib.*

Row on Sabbath.—On Sabbath last a row occurred at a doggery on Montgomery street in this place, and one of the parties, in a very intoxicated condition was taken to jail. —*Ib.*

☞An Irishman in Lloyd's "Brown Row" on Union street, brutally beat his wife on Monday night last, and was arrested and taken to jail. All said to have been drunk—of course they were.—*Ib.*

Law and Order.

The most significant sign of the times—one which is leading many sober-minded people to anticipate an early dissolution of the Union—is the disposition of individuals and parties to disregard law and order in the accomplishment of their designs. With a class of politicians—the Black Republicans—even the Constitution of the Union is scouted, and held to be a secondary consideration to what they term the "freedom of Kansas." At a recent meeting of this class of politicians at Buffalo, measures were taken to raise $100,000 a month to make Kansas a free State, which it was boldly said should be done in spite of the United States Government and forces. GERRETT SMITH subscribed for this purpose $1500 per month, and drew his check for the first instalment. What is this but meditated treason? And why these wicked and fanatical efforts to make Kansas free? when every sensible man knows that if she had been left alone—if emigration had been permitted to take its natural course—if a tone of vituperation and menace had not been assumed by the fanatics of the North against the South—Kansas *could not have been made a slave State.* The truth is, there are a set of traitors in the Eastern States, who, finding they cannot gain political power without a dissolution of the Union, are endeavoring to accomplish that object by every means in their power. We are not uncharitable—we believe that we are merciful—we abhor bloodshed—but at this time we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that if the treasonable movement of the Black Republicans in regard to Kansas is persisted in much longer, the peace and safety of the Union will demand the punishment of the leaders in the rebellion. Come what may—war, pestilence, famine, or even worse, if possible—the Union and the laws must be upheld. The fanaticism which leads to open defiance of both must be put down, and the traitors must be taught that the Federal Government, supported by the Constitution and law-abiding citizens of the States, is strong enough to support itself and punish the enemies of the Union. Guided by the advice of the leading agitators in the Eastern States, the free State men of Kansas—or, at least a large portion of them, have acted not only foolishly but traitorously. With arms in their hands and treason on their tongues, they have sought to establish a government in opposition to the existing government, and without authority under the Constitution or any law of Congress. And what makes this worse, the rebellion—for we can call it nothing else—is sustained by the whole force of the Black Republican party in Congress.

We extract a brief and clear statement of the case from the *Journal of Commerce* of the 17th inst., and ask all sober minded, law and Union loving citizens to read and ponder it well. The *Journal* says:

"One other notable instance of defiance of law we will mention, and that is to be seen in Kansas. *There* a Territoral government was organized under a law of Congress—the Executive officers being appointed by the President of the United States, as required by that law—and the Legislature chosen by the people. In the choice of the Legislature, there were gross frauds, beyond a doubt; yet a large majority of the members received certificates of election from Gov. Reeder, whose duty it was made by said law to determine who of the candidates voted for in each case, received the highest number of "legal" votes. Moreover, the United States Court having jurisdiction of the case, decided that the Legislature thus elected was a legal body; and the President of the United States (as well as Gov Reeder at first) recognized it as such. There is no pretence, so far as we know, that Gov. Shannon and other officers of the Territory appointed by the President, are not the legal officers of the Territory. Nevertheless, a portion of the people, acting probably under advice from their friends met in Convention at Topeka, and provided for the election of a Governor, Legislature, &c., by the people, just as if the President and Congress, and all their acts, and the acts, performed under their authority, had been a nullity. A Governor, Legislature, &c., were elected accordingly; nobody taking part in the election except *that portion* of the Free State men who approved of the proceedings. If ever there was a downright defiance of the supreme authority of the nation, surely this was. And it is so regarded by the national government, as well as by the Territorial authorities. Accordingly, Gov. Robison and his associate usurpers in office, have been arrested on a charge of treason, and the pretended Legislature dispersed by Col. Sumner, who otherwise had orders from the President to arrest them. It is the Constitution adopted by that Topeka Convention, which the United States House of Representatives have voted by three majority to recognize as the Constitution of the Territory; thus virtually sanctioning one of the grossest usurpations that ever was attempted. Such is the strength of sectional prejudice. The Senate, by a majority of three or four to one, have refused to concur. And so the case stands at present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerrocypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station Horse, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 28.—The Flour market is firm, with a small stock and a limited inquiry for export. Sales of 600 bbl. fresh ground at $6,37½@$6,50 per bbl. There is a moderate business doing for the supply of the city trade at 6,87½@8,50 per bbl., as in quality. Rye Flour is dull, and held at 3,56¼ per bbl. Corn Meal is firm at 3 per bbl. for Penn'a, with no sales of moment.

Wheat is in fair demand, and steady. Sales of 5000 bu. new Southern red at 150@153c. per bu., and 1200 bu. prime white at 163c. Rye is in limited request, with small sales at 71c. per bu. The market is bare of Corn which is much wanted. Small sales of good Southern yellow at 65c. per bu., and a lot of inferior at 62½c. Oats are steady; with sales of 1000 bu. Penn'a at 40c. per bu.

MARRIED.

On the 25th day of June, by David Snare, Esqr., JEREMIAH GLESON, of Huntingdon county, and Miss MARGARET BURE of Westmoreland county, Pa.

By the same on the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN SIMPSON and Miss ANNA STEWART, both of Indiana county, Pa.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The Board of School Directors of Altoona, wish to obtain the services of Six competent Teachers, to take charge of their schools, three Females and three Males.—To those who can come well recommended, liberal salaries will be paid. Our Schools will open about the first of September and continue six months.

By order of the Board,
Altoona, July 30, 1856. GEO. W. PATTON, Sec'y.

JUNIATA ACADEMY of Shirleysburg.—The next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on the 2d Tuesday of August, and will be divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. This change from former term time is made by the Trustees that a short vacation may be given at the Holidays, and six weeks in harvest. Old rates will be charged, of from $4 to $6 per quarter according to studies. Boarding in private families $1,75 to $2 per week. Washing 37½ cts. per dozen. For circulars, etc., address Mr. Wm. McGalliard the Principal, or either of the undersigned.

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
WM. B. LEAS, Secretary. July 23. 1856.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.—It is designed to open the Normal School at Spruce Creek, Pa., on Monday the 28th inst., and to continue it eight weeks. The Union Church at that place has been procured for the use of the Institute; and suitable arrangements made with private families for boarding the student teachers.

TERMS—Tuition, $3 for the term—Boarding $2 per week.
ALBERT OWEN, *County Superintendent.*
Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE Real ESTATE AT THE TOWN OF COALMONT.—By virtue of proceedings in the Orphans' Court of Bedford and Huntingdon counties, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the town of Bedford, dec'd, will sell, at public outcry, on Saturday the 9th day of August next, upon the premises, all the following described property, to wit, Lots Nos. 139, 140 and 141 fronting 50 feet each on Wattson street, and extending 150 feet back to a 12 feet alley adjoining 12 feet alley on the North and East, and Irvine street on the West.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by GEO. H. SPANG,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, deceased,
July 23, 1856-ts.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation!
ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT,
Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
☞Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

TRAPPE WASHINGTON HALL BOARDING SCHOOL.—The twenty-seventh Academic year will commence 28th inst. The course of instruction is thorough and scientific. The Normal Department supplied 36 teachers, last year, to the common schools, some of whom receive the highest wages paid by the system.

A. RAMBO, A. M., Principal and Teacher of Languages, the higher English Branches and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Rev. A. S. LINK, A. M., Teacher in Evidences of Christianity.

D. B. DETWILER, M. D., Teacher of French.

A. JUDSON ROWLAND, Assistant Teacher in English Branches and Mathematics.

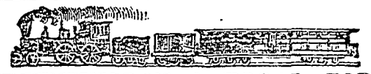
F. M. BLANFUSS, Prof. of Piano Forte, Melodeon, Organ, Guitar, &c.

HENRY W. KRATZ, Teacher in Penmanship.
Address, A. RAMBO, A. M., *Principal,*
Trappe, Pa., July 16, 1856-

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their applications for Tavern and Eating House licenses, in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Huntingdon, to be presented to said Court on Monday the 11th day of August, next:

TAVERNS:
Thomas G. Isenberg, Porter township.
Farris Lefford, Walker township.
Samuel Huey, Alexandria Borough.
Christian Souder, Brady township.
EATING HOUSES:
John H. Holmes, Alexandria Borough,
James Kelly, Morris township.
Henry Jamison, Brady township.
George Householder, Penn township.
STORE-KEEPER'S LICENSE.
Dr. James G. Lightner, Shirleysburg borough.
July 15, '56 M. F. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO BEDFORD SPRINGS! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday July 15, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	7.30	Arrive	2.15
" McConnellstown	7.45	"	2.02
" Pleasant Grove	8.04	"	1.54
" Marklesburg	8.15	"	1.43
" Coffee Run	8.25	"	1.32
" Rough & Ready	8.33	"	1.24
" Fishers' Summit	8.45	"	1.13
" Saxton	9.05	"	12.55
" Christy's	9.20	"	12.40
Arrive at Hopewell	9.35	Leave	12.25
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	9.10
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.55
" Pleasant Grove	5.51	"	8.47
" Marklesburg	6.02	"	8.35
" Coffee Run	6.13	"	8.24
" Rough & Ready	6.21	"	8.16
" Fishers' Summit	6.32	"	8.05
" Saxton	6.50	"	7.45
" Christy's	7.10	Leave	7.30

The morning train for the mines and Bedford will connect with the Philadelphia train west at Huntingdon.—The 2 o'clock train will connect with the mail train east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 9 o'clock P M train from the mines and Bedford will connect with the lightning train east on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers by this route to Bedford Springs, gain half a day in time and save two dollars in fare over any other route.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*
July 15, 1856.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The following tracts of land will be exposed to public sale by the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, on Thursday the 21st day of August, 1856, according to the several Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, viz:

Tod township—George Knoblough,.....205 acres.
Walker township—John Carson,.....446 "
Franklin township—Mary Jordon..... 60 "
Springfield township—Stacey Young,..414 " 150 p's.

By order of Commissioners. HENRY W. MILLER,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856-6t. *Clerk.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, to wit:

1. George M. Greene and Henry S. Greene, administrators of Wm. Houck, late of Tod township, dec'd.
2. Alexander Stewart and Samuel Barr, administrators of Wm. Mears, late of Jackson tp., dec'd.
3. David Ramsey, administrator with the Will annexed, of Wm. Henner, late of Barre tp., dec'd.
4. David Hicks, administrator of Adam Bigham, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
5. Samuel Schell and John C. Moore, administrators of George Schell, late of Penn township, dec'd.
6. Jacob Harncane, executor of the last Will and Testament of Nancy Noff, dec'd, in discharge of his trust for sale of real estate.
7. Christopher Irvine and John Huyett, executors of Mark McDonald, late of West tp., dec'd.
8. Jacob Harncane, administrator of Samuel Spyker, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
9. The administration account of Elizabeth Buchanan, administratrix of Wm. Buchanan, dec'd, as filed by Samuel T. Brown, Esq., administrator of said administratrix.
10. Jonas J. Reed and Thos. G. Stapleton, administrators of John Bradley, late of Tod tp., deceased.
11. Alexander Port, Esq., administrator of Henry Hutchison, late of Henderson tp., dec'd.
12. Alexander Port, Esq., administrator of J. McCartney Sankey, late of Henderson tp., dec'd.
13. George Branstetter, administrator of Abraham Branstetter, late of Warriorsmark tp., dec'd.
14. Thomas Anderson, administrator of Catharine Gordon, late of Tod tp., dec'd.
15. Benedict Stevens, Esq., administrator and Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry L. Keister, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.
16. Abraham Cresswell, Guardian of Lydia A. C. Johnston, a daughter of James Johnston.
17. A. Cresswell, Guardian of Susan Hill, formerly Susan Bortz, late of West tp., dec'd.
18. A. Cresswell, Guardian of Catharine E. Maffit, formerly Catharine E. Borst, a daughter of Jacob Borst, late of West tp., dec'd.
19. Richardson Reed and James McIlduff, Guardians of David M. and Annie Gosnell, minor children of Jesse Gosnell, dec'd.
20. Robert Hale Powel, Guardian of Wm. and Juniata Buchanan, minor children of Wm. Buchanan, late of Brady tp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1856.

	FIRST WEEK.
Mary Ann Smith	v Peter Moore's Executor.
John Lukens' adm'rs	v J. & R. Madden.
D. Caldwell	v Dell & Crotzley
Matthews' Heirs	v G. K. & J. H. Shoenberger.
Aaron Shore	v Aaron Staines.
Matthews' Exec'rs	v E. L. Plowman.
Charles Bratton	v Wm. Corbin's adm'rs.
Gande	v Shoenbergers.
John Miller	v Andrew Smith.
E. L. Anderson	v Smith & Robison.
James Gardner	v Jas. Richardson.
John Fleming	v B. X. Blair, *et al.*
Stirling & Alexander	v Bracken, Stitt & Co.,
J. H. Wheeler	v Baker.
Same	v M. Greenland.
	SECOND WEEK.
Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex'rs	v A. P. Wilson, Esq., *et al.*
A. P. Wilson, Esq.,	v M. Buoy
Mary Steely	v Hugh Moran's adm'r.
J. Lee	v J. P. Moore.
Woolheater for Lee	v Isaac Hill.
G. W. Pheasant	v Robert Hare Powel.
Aaron Clement, *et al*	v Brown & States.
Dr. L. L. Brown	v Robert Hare Powel.
Brown & Hagerty	v Same.
Isaac Baicht	v A. & J. Wise.
J. W. Riley	v H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co.

M. F. CAMPBELL, *Prothonotary.*
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS, in THE TOWN OF HOPEWELL, Bedford county, Pa. A sale of lots in the town of Hopewell, will take place by Public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of July, 1856. The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The town of Hopewell, the termination of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road, is located on the east bank of the Juniata, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek. It is destined to be a large and important town; it is within half a mile of the Coal openings; it lies directly upon the mail line of rail road, and at the point where the visitors to Bedford Springs will leave the rail road for the plank road. It is the only point on the main rail road, where the produce of the great rich limestone valleys, watered by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and its tributaries, can find a convenient shipping place to market.—Here they will find a common centre. But the great advantages of Hopewell, are the facilities which it affords to the manufacture of iron. There is no place its superior in Pennsylvania. There is an inexhaustible supply of coal, iron ore and limestone, and also a great abundance of water power in and adjoining the town.

☞The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY K. STRONG,
President of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company.
H. R. COGSWELL, *Secretary.* July 16, 1856.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—The most correct likeness ever made; executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, LITHOGRAPHER, N. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Size of paper, 17x26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again. july15

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John K. Metz, Administrator of William Martin, late of Brady township, dec'd, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Tuesday the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock*—all persons interested are required to present their claims before the said Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of such balance, assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.
July 9, 1856.

IN PRESS AND SPEEDILY Forthcoming—THE PATHOLOGY OF THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES: Being an Original Theory of Tubercular Consumption and Kindred Disorders; exhibiting proof of their Curability by Medicated Inhalation and Magneto Electricity, in connection with adjutant Remedies only employed by the author. Designed for self and family Practice: By M. HARDIN ANDREWS, M. D. 200 pp. 12mo., handsomely bound. Price $1. Sent by mail or otherwise, Address Dr. M. Hardin Andrews, box No. 669 Philadelphia Post Office, or No. 72 (Room 3) South Third street (nearly opposite the Exchange,) Philadelphia.

☞This work is a bold and startling exposition of the "Fallacies of the Faculty," in regard to the curability of Consumption, and proves that the heretofore considered formidable and intractable disease may be cured in a large majority of cases, by simple means, and with remarkable celerity. June 17, 1856.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Couch body and Black Spirits. *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption. Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin., by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Agne. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel,
Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

Educational Department.

BY ALBERT OWEN.

Third proposition. By establishing a model school, or a school of an advanced grade in each district, superior advantages will be presented, and the general interests of education advanced, without adding expense to the system.

A model school implies—in our use of the term—a school under a teacher who is well qualified for his profession; and one that is furnished with suitable conveniences, such as maps, charts, and blackboards, a uniformity of text books; and aided by the generous efforts of the patrons where he is to operate. A teacher well qualified for the work, could not fail to interest his community and gain their support: and I have come to the conclusion that wherever there are teachers able and willing to teach, there will be found scholars willing to learn. The conveniences referred to, would, and ought to be furnished by the patrons or community who were about to be favored with these advantages.

The first advantage arising from it, is, that it will secure a good primary education at home, and prepare the student for a better advancement when he enters the higher institutions of learning. His primary education will be more practical and a foundation be laid for after usefulness. A second advantage is, that, it will create a general interest where a total indifference is now manifested, which is a chief hinderance to the progress of our school system. Such a school would stimulate all other schools of the district, and our ablest teachers would seek employment where this generous emulation existed. This model school would be, not only an advantage, but an example to all.

By a school of a higher grade, we mean something different from the model school.

Suppose that in a central position in each district, a school with all the conveniences before mentioned, be opened, and that it be designed for the advanced scholars of the district, and that certain qualifications be required before the scholar can be admitted into this school. Then the higher branches of an English education can be thoroughly attended to, and the student that is now compelled to seek an academy without due preparation, would be able to mingle science and art, with the operations of the farm and the work shop,—the development of the intellect with the development of physical strength—the habit of reflection and the love of study, with the love of domestic virtues. Then we would have the work of education systematized. Who can look at the form of the hand, and suppose that, that hand was not made for labor? Who can observe the powers of the intellect, and suppose that it was not designed for the most careful cultivation?

The establishment of such a school in each district would relieve the primary schools of a task, that must be performed with difficulty, and indifference under the present arrangement, and they would become far more advantageous. The course of primary instruction would then be more thorough, because the higher branches now monopolize the time of the teacher. The advanced school would furnish every district with a thorough Common school education; and it would prepare teachers for the primary schools. New life and vigor would be infused into this whole system, and all would share in the beneficial results.

It is a general complaint that we have not a supply of well qualified teachers, but surely one can be found for each district; and one good educator in each district will do much to advance our system, and establish good schools. Where circumstances are not favourable to a high school, the model school can be supported and this one step towards reform is easy and practicable. This one step however is but a single item in the great work before us. When all our efforts have been put forth, and every effort in the most available manner, then the work of general education will be in its beginning; and the lover of learning, the teacher, and the philanthropist, will endure years of patient labour, before,

> ——"Every house
> Shall be a little Academy,
> Silent and Contemplative of living arts."

CAMP MEETING.—Rev. Spangler, Rev. Cooper and Rev. Downs, Pastors of the Methodist Congregations at Birmingham, Altoona and Hollidaysburg, have issued a circular announcing that a Union Camp Meeting will be held at Tipton, in Blair county, commencing the 22d of August, and close on the 29th.

BRECKINRIDGE.—An opposition journal having stated that Mr. Breckinridge "has no influence," a Democratic cotemporary admits that there is some slight ground for the assertion, as Mr. B. evidently had no influence in the Convention at Cincinnati, where he tried hard to prevent himself from being nominated for Vice President.

☞ 'Guilty or not guilty?' asked a judge of an Irish prisoner.

'That's not for me to say, but for thim twelve gentlemin to find out,' said Pat, pointing to the jury.

☞ When is a farmer very maternal?—When he *cradles* his grain.

When is he very paternal? When he *thrashes* his boys.

Select Poetry.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
In summer's thunder shower,
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountain far away.

Nothing is lost; the tiniest seed
By wild birds borne; or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words: or harsh or kind,
Uttered they are not all forgot,
They leave their influence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not!
So with our deeds for good or ill,
They have their power scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
To make them rise with good.

Political.

The Mystery of Iniquity.

All the outward indications go to prove that the bosses of the Pseudo-Republicans are engaged in a cool, deliberate, and gigantic scheme of humbug, demagogueism and fraud. They have gone to work systematically to take advantage of all the anti-slavery excitement, all the anti-democratic sentiment, and all the loose, floating, vague political elements of the North. They are perfectly aware that they can hope for no Southern electoral vote. So they are using every possible means to carry all the North. Their first appliance is anti-slavery and Kansas excitement. Accordingly, all their presses teem, every day, with unwearied abuse of Southern character, and with constant misrepresentations of Southern feelings and intentions. These leaders want to create a universal prejudice in the North against the South—to arouse a fierce spirit of defiance and resentment—to sink the fraternal love of Union in a dark and angry Northern pride. Let any calm man read the daily diatribes of the *New York Tribune*, filled with such provocations to strife, to the exclusion of its former vanity. Mark the *bitter, threatening* tone of all the Black Republican speeches and documents.

These denunciations are seconded, and attempted to be sustained, by a continually flowing stream of false and unfounded reports from Kansas. For months past the Abolition Press has been groaning and growing horrified over the accounts of murders, bloodshed, rapine, civil war and tyranny in that Territory—all of which have been invariably modified or contradicted afterwards. These exaggerations are fortunately, however, beginning to cure themselves. Sensible people no longer think of believing the first telegraphic reports from Kansas. Still the Free Soil Managers keep at these telegraphic falsehoods. Many of them are manufactured and sent on by Abolition Reporters, maintained in Kansas by the *Tribune, New York Times*, and kindred presses, in the West. These men make up their distorted accounts, send them on to Chicago—a headquarters for the Kansas Aid Agitators—and there, by telegraph, they are dispatched all over the Union.

But the pseudo-Republican leaders are pretty shrewd politicians in their way. They are aware of the power of gold. There is every reason to believe that *they have at their command millions of money.* In proportions to their numbers they are a rich party. They embrace several millionaries. Fremont himself has the reputation of fabulous wealth in his Mariposa estate. There is every reason to believe that all these vast means are and will be used *to corrupt and bribe. The Fremont leaders are busily at work subsidising presses.* They are striking for our citizens of German birth, and so they are buying up all the German papers and editors who are weak enough to be bought. They have bribed the *New York Herald*—the price is said to be *forty or fifty thousand dollars.* Every body knows that the *Herald* is most shamelessly mercenary, and that all its antecedents have been the bitterest opposition to everything savoring of Free Soil or Abolition. This paper is now loud-mouthed for Fremont. No man of sense doubts how this change was effected. Nor can any fail to see what cause has induced several German papers to haul down the name of Buchanan for Fremont. Nothing but gold could work a change otherwise so unaccountable.

In fact, all the operations of the Black Republican party evince that they are backed with hoards of money. They are trying to elect Fremont by the bold experiment of combined humbug, agitation and bribery. The calm, good sense of the American people will foil their impudent efforts.—*Evening Argus.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of April, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of August, A. D., 1856, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of said issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR A Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D. 1856.

1. William Africa, Shoemaker, Huntingdon.
2. Allen Buckley, Laborer, Shirley.
3. Peter Burket, Tanner, Warriorsmark.
4. Jesse Curfman, Farmer, Cass.
5. John Flenner, Farmer, Henderson.
6. John Foreman, Farmer, Cromwell.
7. Daniel Goodman, Farmer, Henderson.
8. Elijah R. Green, Farmer, Clay.
9. John Griffith, Farmer, Tod.
10. James Higgins, Cabinet Maker, Huntingdon.
11. Joseph Hunter, Farmer, Jackson.
12. Henry Mytinger, Gentleman, Morris.
13. Samuel Marks, Carpenter, Franklin.
14. Matthew Miller, Physician, Jackson.
15. James McNeal, Farmer, Clay.
16. Jackson Ozburn, Farmer, Jackson.
17. John Porter, jr., Merchant, Porter.
18. Elliott Ramsey, (of G.) Carpenter, Shirley.
19. Joseph Stever, Farmer, Cass.
20. John Smith, (Manor) Farmer, Barree.
21. Joseph W. Shaver, Clerk, Shirley.
22. James Thompson, Tailor, Warriorsmark.
23. William Walker, Carpenter, Porter.
24. William Williams, Mechanic, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

1. Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay.
2. Daniel Africa, Laborer, Huntingdon.
3. Andrew Anderson, Farmer, Porter.
4. John Baker, Mason, Springfield.
5. John Bumgarner, Farmer, Union.
6. William Carmon, Merchant, Huntingdon.
7. William Couch, sr., Farmer, Barree.
8. Humphrey Chilcote, Farmer, Union.
9. David Cunningham, Farmer, Jackson.
10. William Copley, Blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
11. Hannon Crotsley, Farmer, Cass.
12. Jacob Cresswell, Farmer, Tod.
13. John Dean, Farmer, Tod.
14. William Dean, Farmer, Walker.
15. Alexander Ewing, Teacher, Franklin.
16. Jonathan Frazier, Farmer, Jackson.
17. Joseph Forrest, Farmer, Barree.
18. Nicholas Graffius, Carpenter, Franklin.
19. William Hutchison, Farmer, Warriorsmark.
20. Jacob Hallman, Farmer, Henderson.
21. Abraham Harnish, Farmer, Morris.
22. William Hileman, Farmer, Morris.
23. George Jackson, Gentleman, Huntingdon.
24. Ephraim Kyle, Mason, Clay.
25. Enos H. Kulp, Tailor, Huntingdon.
26. Adam Kerth, Manager, Franklin.
27. John H. Kenedy, Gentleman, Porter.
28. Jacob Miller, Farmer, Union.
29. Francis A. McCoy, Farmer, Brady.
30. John R. McCarthy, Farmer, Brady.
31. Samuel Miller, (of T.) Farmer, Barree.
32. Jacob Miller, Farmer, Henderson.
33. James S. Oaks, Farmer, Jackson.
34. Peter Piper, Farmer, Porter.
35. David Parker, Esq., Blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
36. William L. Philips, Laborer, Porter.
37. Henry Robison, Merchant, Dublin.
38. Isaac Sharrer, Farmer, Shirley.
39. Samuel Stefley, Farmer, Jackson.
40. John G. Stewart, Gentleman, Porter.
41. Hugh Seeds, Farmer, Franklin.
42. John Shaver, Esq., Farmer, Shirley.
43. Henry W. Swoope, Farmer, Porter.
44. Thomas Schell, Tailor, Warriorsmark.
45. Peter Tippery, Blacksmith, Morris.
46. John C. Watson, Manager, Brady.
47. Robert B. Wilson, Farmer, West.
48. Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

1. Isaac Bumbaugh, Farmer, Penn.
2. Joshua Brown, Farmer, Springfield.
3. Samuel Cummings, Farmer, Jackson.
4. Thomas Colder, Farmer, Porter.
5. Robert Cunningham, Farmer, Porter.
6. William Christie, Surveyor, Porter.
7. Samuel Couts, Clerk, Huntingdon.
8. George W. Cornelius, Tanner, Cromwell.
9. Joseph Douglass, Merchant, Walker.
10. Daniel Grazier, Farmer, Warriorsmark.
11. John Grove, Farmer, Penn.
12. Moses Greenland, Farmer, Penn.
13. Christian Harnish, Farmer, Porter.
14. John Hernenne, Farmer, Porter.
15. David Jeffries, Farmer, Dublin.
16. James Levingston, Farmer, Barree.
17. John Lefford, Farmer, Brady.
18. William McDivit, Carpenter, West.
19. George McCrum, jr., Farmer Barree.
20. Thompson Martin, Farmer, Porter.
21. Charles McCarthy, Farmer, Brady.
22. William Maffit, sr., Farmer, Barree.
23. James McClure, Farmer, Porter.
24. James McDonald, Farmer, Brady.
25. Samuel Miller, Farmer, Barree.
26. John Nelson, Farmer, Dublin.
27. Andrew G. Neff, Farmer, Penn.
28. Stevens Randolph, Laborer, Barree.
29. John M. Simpson, Farmer, Huntingdon.
30. Elisha Shoemaker, Farmer, Henderson.
31. Henry Shaver, Farmer, Shirley.
32. Isaac Smith, Tailor, Cass.
33. John Whittaker, (of Geo.) Farmer, Porter.
34. David Wible, Farmer, Springfield.
35. William Walters, Carpenter, Morris.
36. William Wray, Farmer, Warriorsmark.

Given under seal of office the 23d day of April, 1856.

Attest, HENRY W. MILLER, *Clerk.*

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*
THOMAS HAMER, }
BENJ. K. NEFF, } *Comm'rs.*
J. BAKER, }

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditiona Exponas* and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of August, 1856, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Defendant, of, in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Alexandria, fronting 90 feet on Market street, and extending back to the Pennsylvania canal, bounded on the west by land belonging to the Commonwealth, on the east by a lot of Hannah Albright, having thereon erected a two-story log weather-boarded dwelling house, with back buildings and a well of water at the door. Also, the interest of the defendant in five adjoining out lots, bounded on the north by land of John Porter, Esq., on the west by land of the heirs of Robert Lytle, dec'd., on the south by an alley, by land of the heirs of George Wilson, dec'd., on the east—containing in the whole about one acre and a quarter, more or less, with a large frame stable thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William J. Williams.

ALSO—A lot or parcel of ground lying on the north side of the Woodcock Valley road, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing three quarters of an acre of land, more or less, upon which is erected a two-story log dwelling house; adjoining lands of Leonard Weaver on the north, and John Russell on the south, &c. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

ALSO—A log house below the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining Henry Sturtzman on the north, Jacob Foekler on the east, Corbin on the south east—containing about one acre of ground with brick basement.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Sturtzman.

ALSO—A lot of ground situated in the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 66 feet on Tyrone street, and extending back at right angles 130 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by the public School House lot, with the following improvements thereon erected: a two story plastered house and tailor shop, stable and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wesley P. Green.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, of, in and to a tract of land lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin. Green & Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, and lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north, containing about 60 acres, more or less, most of which is cleared with a large Tavern House, stable, saw mill, store house and ware room, and three dwelling houses. Also, the interest of defendant in a tract of land in Henderson township, adjoining on the north lands of Jane Armitage, on the east lands of James Simpson, on the south by Alexander Simpson, on the west by Samuel Goodman, containing 114 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, with a house and barn, frame carpenter shop and excellent orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Goodman.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Eben B. Pike and James Gardner, in and to a body of wood land extending from the Raystown Branch on the west to Sideling Hill on the east, and lying on both sides of Terrace mountain, and in the head of Trough Creek Valley, in Walker and Union townships, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Thomas Read, Daniel Africa, Jacob Breneman, and the Heister land on the east or Trough Creek side, lands of David Blair on the north west lands of David Corbin, Rudolph Breneman, and John Shaver on the west, or Raystown Branch side, and extending from the Juniata river below the State dam to Shaver's Gap on Terrace mountain aforesaid, being composed of several surveys and parts of surveys, in the names of Dr. John Henderson, George Fea, William Fea, David Fea and Robert Fea, and containing in the whole between twelve and thirteen hundred acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eben B. Pike and James Gardner.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.—T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

HEADLEY'S NEW BOOK!—The SACRED PLAINS, by J. H. Headley. One 12 mo. Volume. Cloth, elegantly illustrated. Price $ 1,25. Mailed free of postage on the receipt of the retail price.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This volume will be read with satisfaction by those who most enjoyed the "Sacred Mountains."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It is full of deep interest, and written in a most glowing and beautiful style.—*Louisville Journal.*

There is merit sufficient in the work to make it a favorite with the lover of things associated so close With Biblical history.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

The writer has a powerful use of language; and though he enters upon his task with a true devotional spirit he invests his theme with an interest sure to fascinate the general reader.—*S. Evening Gazette.*

A finished specimen of style and workmanship.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

He has clothed his ideas with lofty and beautiful language, and treated the subject in a manner becoming its importance.—*Rochester Union.*

The style is different from J. T. Headley, and perhaps better adapted to the subject. It is simple and unpretending, but plain and forcible.—*Boston Journal.*

It is written in a style of poetic prose suited to the subject, and makes some glowing pictures of the "Sacred Plains," spreading them out in all their oriental loveliness, and investing them with a charm and interest that belongs only to scriptural scenes.—*Medina Tribune.*

An elegant book, both in contents and appearance—fitted to adorn and increase the value of any library.—*Buffalo Daily Republic.*

This volume is handsomely illustrated with views of many spots made interesting by the sacred history.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The author has faithfully executed his design, and presented to the public a book replete with interest and instruction.—*Genessee Republic.*

The materials of the several chapters seem to have been collected with great care.—*Salem Observer.*

☞ Papers inserting the foregoing three times and sending a copy to the Publishers, will receive a copy of the above work, and also the Economic Cottage Builder, prepaid. WANZER, McKIM & CO. Publishers, july2-3t Buffalo, New York

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON. apl16

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞ Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.

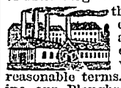
REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. HARRISON, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

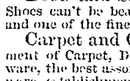
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,

that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—Improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.



LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges. HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monnaies and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

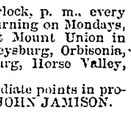
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chameleon and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth,



Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store.

Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles: silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware. Groceries, Tobacco, Segars. Willow ware and Cedar ware. Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Barages, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS, Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formely used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also L